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failed, and must be replaced by thoroughly socialized forms. This work is an excellent index of the present status of thought upon this vital subject.

**Toynbee, Arnold.** *Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England.* Pp. xxv, 282. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

This is a cheaper edition of a work which was published originally in 1884 (Rivingtons, London), with the same title and which has appeared unchanged in at least two subsequent editions. In this newest edition the subject matter is slightly rearranged and a Memoir of the author by Benjamin Jowett is replaced by a Reminiscence by Lord Milner.

The book contains lectures, essays, popular addresses and notes and jottings. Only an unfinished essay on Ricardo and two or three minor papers are of the author's own writing. The rest has been prepared from his own rough notes and those of some of his students. In spite of its inadequate representation of the author's ideas and genius, the book has become very well known. It contains practically all that Toynbee has left in writing. His fame has come not from his teaching and writing, but because of the beautiful yet tragic life he lived. At the early age of thirty-one he died in 1883 from overstrain of work for the social uplift of the masses. Toynbee Hall in the Whitechapel district of East London was dedicated to him in recognition of his early University Extension and Settlement labors.

This book of his is not a great contribution in its field, but it deserves to live as one of the classics of political economy. Hence this cheap edition is very welcome.

**Woodruff, C. E.** *Expansion of Races.* Pp. xi, 495. Price, \$4.00. New York: Rebman Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

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#### REVIEWS

**Cooley, Charles H.** *Social Organization.* Pp. xvii, 426. Price, \$1.50. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1909.

I do not know when I have read a book marked by such even quality. The author's thought is on a high plain. His insight clear, his attitude very fair and unprejudiced. There is no striving for bizarre effects in language or style. It is not brilliant. It is a serious and thought provoking study which escapes being heavy or monotonous. The author is to be complimented.

I recall that in criticizing Professor Cooley's earlier volume, "Human Nature and the Social Organism," I objected to his seeming elimination of the physical. Such criticism Dr. Cooley now forestalls by saying that he supposes each person may discuss those aspects of society he feels he understands.

The study is divided into six parts. "The creation of a moral order on an ever-growing scale is the great historical task of mankind." Part I is devoted therefore to the "Primary Aspects of Organization." Modern philosophy is marked by the surrender of the absolute. The old contrast of

self and society must be abandoned. Self and society are twin born, they are different aspects of the same thing. Human nature is essentially the same in all ages and places. "The ideal of moral unity I take to be the mother, as it were, of all social ideals." So we have our great primary groups such as the family which is permanent no matter what forms it may assume or what changes it undergoes. We are coming now to see that "in general the wrongs of the social system come much more from inadequacy than from ill intention." In other words, social machinery must be changed.

In part II, Communication, Dr. Cooley traces the effects of the increasing ease of intercourse. Democracy arises because of free and quick communication. Individuality is quickened, yet there comes strain and perchance breakdown. This leads to the consideration in Part III of the Democratic Mind. "The central part in history, from a psychological point of view, may be said to be the gradual enlargement of social consciousness and rational co-operation." Democracy does not mean as many have feared, the rule of the mob. Routine activities are caused by specialists. The people can choose personalities wisely, but will not pass intelligent judgment on technical questions. Hence even the referendum has limited application. Specialists must immediately abide by the verdict of their associates—only indirectly controlled by the body at large. The masses contribute sentiment. Crowds may be right as well as wrong. Ideals of brotherhood and service are growing.

Part IV contains an illuminating discussion of social classes. Naturally the factors favoring such phenomena in our own land are considered. Their services as well as dangers are noticed. To take a single illustration, Dr. Cooley sees no satisfactory substitute for private property, though he sees clearly the evils resulting. The balance is in favor of the system. But we overemphasize wealth. In time it will lose much of its prestige.

In Part V institutions are considered in their relation to individuals as well as to the social whole. The effect of the changes now taking place in church, state, etc., are discussed. Dr. Cooley is conservative, yet is very ready to allow others to differ. He is not a socialist, yet if others are and wish to advocate changes, why object. In this way society improves. There is no reason to fear revolution so long as the individual has opportunity for self expression.

In Part VI, Public Will, attention is again called to the rôle played by lack of public will on many problems. Government is one, but only one, of the agents of public will. Dr. Cooley is optimistic. Intellectual processes are increasingly efficient. Man is beginning to study his own problems. We now see that the conventionally moral may be the worst enemies of social welfare. Social service as an ideal, social study as a method, social foresight as the means, will constantly adduce social acts and better express the enlightened public will. The volume may well be used as a text or for collateral reading for college classes.

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